BNSF Railway

Changes to Transportation and Distribution

 More presentation



Barbara Haertling

We've come a long way...



NOW

- Hopper Fleet
- Increased Unitization
- Velocity = Capacity

THEN

- Wagons and roads
- Boxcars and mixed freight



http://www.lewiston-ut.org/lewistonhistory/images/GrainWagonHarris.jpg



Trends in Ag Rail Transportation



Trends in Ag Rail Transportation



Grain Shuttle Program

Customer Commitment

- 1 or 2 year term
- 110 Straight Line / Loop Approx. 7400 feet
- 15 Hour Load at Origin
- 15 Hour Unload at Destination
- Certified Scales/Weights
- Electronic Commerce

BNSF Commitment

- Dedicated Power
- Dedicated Hopper Cars
- Minimum 2.5 turns per month
- Liquidity and Flexibility
- Rewards Risk



Grain Shuttle Facility





BNSF Grain Shuttle Network







Merchandise Network Move



7

Shuttle Move



RAILN

Grain Capacity Has Increased





Shuttle Program Success

- Customers have invested a billion dollars in shuttle facility upgrades or new facilities on the BNSF
- Service has improved dramatically
 - Shuttles turn 2.5 times per month vs one time for singles
 - Capacity has been created to handle increased agricultural production
- Efficiency gains result in cost savings, leading to lower shuttle rates when compared to single carloads



Evolution to Fertilizer Unit Trains

Product Focus:

- Phosphates
- Urea
- Potash
- UAN
- Sulphur

Service Guidelines:

- Unit Train Program
 - 65 car train minimum
 - 24 hour origin load
 - 15 hour destination unload



2002 Fertilizer Unit Train Network





2008 Fertilizer Unit Train Network





West Con Milbank, SD Terminal



Lange-Stegmann St. Louis Urea Center



Fertilizer Unit Trains are Increasing





Fertilizer Program Success

- Service and equipment utilization have improved dramatically
 - Units turn twice as fast as singles
 - Increased capacity
- Efficiency gains result in cost savings, leading to lower freight rates when compared to single carloads
- Enhanced fertilizer product positioning and purchasing flexibility
- Market penetration increased



What Does the Future Hold?

AASHTO forecasts U.S. domestic freight ton-mileage to grow at 2.05% compound annual growth rate from 2005-2020



- Truck 2.32% CAGR = 60% increase in 2020
- Rail 1.94% CAGR = 55% increase in 2020
- Water .68% CAGR = 30% increase in 2020



Majority of Current Rail Routes are Operating Below Capacity Levels

Current Rail Corridor Volumes Compared to Current Corridor Capacity



Source: National Rail Freight Infrastructure Capacity and Investment Study September 2007

Without capacity improvements, congestion would affect nearly every region of the country

Future Rail Corridor Volumes Compared to Current Corridor Capacity 2035 Without Improvements



Source: National Rail Freight Infrastructure Capacity and Investment Study September 2007

Railroad Capacity: AAR/Cambridge Study

- Assessed long-term capacity needs of primary rail freight corridors
- Assumed no shift in modal tonnage shares among rail, truck and water beyond those projected by U.S. DOT
- \$39 billion shortfall will occur without a stimulus to bring investments up sooner in their cycle

Class 1 capital investments needed to meet 2035 volume demand



Source: National Rail Freight Infrastructure Capacity and Investment Study September 2007



Focus on the Future

 Continued efficiency gains are critically important to meet capacity needs of the future

- Collaborate with customers with existing facilities to maximize service, efficiency and future capital investment
- Create new opportunities for unit train moves by building origin and destination operating capacities
- Focus on reducing bottlenecks and increasing speed and efficiency





